

HUERTA BLUFFING

AFTER AGREEING TO SALUTE IS TRYING TO DODGE

ELEVENTH HOUR HITCH

Mexican General Wants Americans to Answer His Salute Gun by Gun—President Wilson Will Refuse—Battleships Keep on Their Journey to Mexican Coast.

Huerta Friday parleyed again. He demands that his salute to the United States flag shall be returned simultaneously, gun for gun. This President Wilson is practically certain not to accept. This latest hitch at the eleventh hour when officials at Washington expected the situation was as good as closed, was disclosed in dispatches from Chare O'Shaughnessy. President Wilson discussed it with the cabinet. Administration officials said privately that Huerta's counter proposition would not be accepted.

The development confirmed fears of those officials who expected Huerta would equivocate again. Any intention of recalling any ships of the fleet now bound to Tampico was abandoned and those close to the administration expected to see President Wilson's demand for an unqualified apology backed up.

The text of Charge O'Shaughnessy's dispatches was not made public, but it became known that Huerta's latest proposal was that as the guns fired their salute to the Stars and Stripes as an apology for continued efforts to the United States, that the cannon of the American fleet should reply to the Mexican salute gun for gun.

Officials at Washington were ready to acknowledge Huerta's salute of 21 guns after it had been finished, with a return salute such as is prescribed in naval custom and precedent. That would merely be acknowledging an amiable honor, they say. But to return Huerta's salute gun for gun, they pointed out, would make the apology valueless.

Officials described Huerta's latest move as an act to preserve his own dignity before the Mexicans of that part of the country under his control. While President Wilson and the cabinet will decide what shall be done, the opinion is expressed freely in official circles that nothing but a complete apology and such a salute as the United States demands, would be accepted now.

While Secretary Bryan, when he took the latest dispatches before the president, said the situation was "encouraging but not finished," and White House officials said the details remaining in dispute did not affect the "heart of the matter," it developed that Huerta's counter proposition for a simultaneous salute was regarded as another play for time, which probably would not be countenanced.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

New York Apartment House Fire Results in Eleven Deaths.

Flames that swept through a five-story apartment house at New York Friday claimed 11 victims and resulted in the serious injury of four others. Ten bodies were taken from the theatrical boarding house that occupied half of the building. Only four could be identified, the others being charred beyond recognition.

The first started in a pile of waste in the basement of a five and ten cent store which occupied the ground floor of the building, spread rapidly up the stairways, shutting off egress by them. There were no fire escapes in the front of the building and the large number of dead and injured was due to the refusal of the panic-stricken people to remain in the front windows where many were rescued by firemen. All of the dead and injured were taken from the rear rooms and halls where they were caught while attempting to reach the roof and fire escapes.

One man was killed in trying to escape over roofs. In the hour the flames raged many thrilling rescues were made by firemen working from ladders in front and from windows of a nearby tenement building. Captain Smith, who was suspended by his feet from a window, prevented Louis Royland from being dashed to death when a ladder broke on which he was crawling from the burning tenement. Captain Smith seized Royland and held on to him until both could be dragged to safety.

Dancer Slashes Sneezer.

E. L. Myers of Atlantic City, N. J., took the liberty Tuesday night of criticizing a dancer at a theatre. The dancers seized a sabre and rushed at him, cutting his wrist before she could be restrained.

Killed by Lightning.

A single flash of lightning, unaccompanied by a thunderstorm, killed Will Lane, 21 years of age, as he was plowing on his father's farm two miles from Timmonsville Thursday afternoon.

Villa Kind to Reporters.

Hearing that five American newspaper men had been captured along with the Federals at San Pedro, Gen. Villa sent for them, with orders that they be given every courtesy.

Boy Electrocuted.

Climbing on a trestle 145 feet high to have his picture taken Monday at Chicago, Bernard Walonga, seventeen years old, touched a live wire and was electrocuted.

BULLETS STOP RACING

MILITIA OF OKLAHOMA CAUSES RACES TO STOP SUDDENLY.

Starter Sends Horses Off on the Races But Jockeys Stop at Volley Over Their Heads.

Disregarding a restraining order issued by Judge M. A. Breckenridge, of the Superior Court, Oklahoma state troops took possession of the Tulsa, Okla., fair grounds, proclaimed under martial law by Gov. Lee Cruce, and when an attempt was made to run the races carded for Wednesday afternoon, a squad of militiamen fired a volley over the heads of the jockeys.

With this show of force and the declaration of Adj. Gen. Frank M. Canton, who was in personal command of the troops, that if another race was started the militiamen would fire to kill the horses, officials of the Tulsa Jockey club ordered the spring race meeting, which began Monday, abandoned temporarily at least.

Wednesday's action brought to culmination a contest as to the right of "bookmakers" to operate at the track. Monday open betting was permitted and Monday night District Judge L. M. Poe issued an injunction prohibiting the placing of wagers. Tuesday report was made to the governor that violations of the State anti-gambling laws continued, and Wednesday night the proclamation declaring the track under martial law was issued.

The next move will be the hearing of habeas corpus proceedings, instituted in behalf of several men arrested by the State troops Wednesday. Application for the writs was filed before the court of criminal appeals in Oklahoma City late Wednesday afternoon. No date has been set for the hearing.

Two companies of militia were employed in stopping the races. First the stands were cleared of spectators and orders given formally for the discontinuance of the races. This order was disregarded and ten horses entered in the first race were sent to the post. The starter lost no time in dropping the barrier, and as the horses entered the stretch the militiamen fired over the heads of the jockeys.

J. M. Stewart, a private detective, who had refused to leave the ground, a stable boy, who attempted to lead a horse from the track, and a spectator, who tried to force his way through the guard lines, were arrested.

TEN ARE DROWNED.

Steamer From Jacksonville Goes Ashore Off New Jersey.

Captain Hardy and his wife and eight members of the crew of the schooner Charles K. Buckley from Jacksonville for New York, perished Wednesday night when their life boat was wrecked ashore by a northwest gale near Long Branch, N. J. The schooner became unmanageable early Wednesday night. She first struck the beach near Seabright, N. J., then the wind caught her and swept her down the coast where she appeared to break in two. Her cargo of lumber kept her afloat, though a great mass of it was swept away.

Life-savers rigged up searchlights on the beach and shot line after line toward the vessel. Because of the breakers it was impossible to launch a boat. A great crowd stood on the beach watching the spectacle. Several lines fell astern the schooner, but those on board were helpless or drowned and with the exception of the lone survivor made no attempt to seize them.

CLASHES AGAIN.

Bleese Sends Two Conflicting Messages to War Department.

Secretary of War Garrison announced Thursday night that he was holding up the selection of a site for the annual summer manoeuvres of the militia of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, pending the adjustment of the latest clash between Gov. Bleese of South Carolina and the war department.

The Isle of Palms, near Charleston, had been selected by the militia adjutants-general and the war department but was not approved because of vigorous objections from Gov. Bleese, who complained that he had not been consulted. Later the department received a telegram from the governor urging the selection of the site.

Nonplussed by this development, Secretary Garrison asked the governor to withdraw one or the other of his communications, but the governor refused, insisting that while he wanted the Isle of Palms chosen he must be consulted. Now Representative Whaley of South Carolina has undertaken to straighten out the tangle.

Bold Highway Robbery.

Three highwaymen robbed George Kulus on Main street of Southington, Conn., early Thursday, and escaped to the country after a running fight with the police.

Girl Fatally Burned.

Miss Nellie Noblin, sixteen years old, of Spartanburg, was fatally burned Friday afternoon when her clothes caught fire while she was dozing.

Mail Truck Falls Into River.

A mail truck in New York loaded with southern mail fell into the Hudson river Tuesday. The driver saved himself by jumping.

STATES PLATFORM

JOHN G. RICHARDS TELLS VOTERS WHAT HE WILL FAVOR

RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR

Says He Is Opposed to Compulsory Education—Stands by Local Option, Favors Flat Two-Cent Rate and Good Roads—Makes Other Declarations of His Position.

John G. Richards, railroad commissioner, who is running for governor, recently gave out the following platform: To the Democracy of South Carolina:

In becoming a candidate for governor I do so with the full realization of the responsibility which I assume, and in submitting my platform for your consideration I also cheerfully offer my past record, both public and private.

It is impossible, of course, at this stage, to give my platform in its entirety, but I desire to state in unequivocal terms who my position is upon some of the more important questions that are of vital interest to the people of the State.

My position upon the educational question is known wherever I am known, and I shall continue to advocate equitable support for our higher educational institutions.

Our public school system is the vitalizing force that supplies our colleges and the main foundation of our republican institutions. I shall advocate the fullest and most unstinted support for our common school system, with particular attention to the development of our rural schools and education. We are now making great improvements along educational lines, but this question is of transcendent importance and demands our very best effort. I am in favor of enlarging our free school system so that it will offer to every white child in South Carolina a sound common school education.

I am in favor of erecting convenient and comfortable school buildings and furnishing all necessary text books free of cost.

I am in favor of paying our teachers, both men and women, salaries commensurate with the dignity and importance of their positions.

I have always opposed compulsory school attendance and shall continue to do so. We should provide every necessary facility and enlarge upon our compelling system, rather than resort to compulsion. Such legislation is fundamentally wrong; besides it is inexpedient and unnecessary and, therefore, unwise.

The building of good and permanent highways will add more to the value of our property and the wealth of our State than any other public utility.

The effect of good roads throughout the State would be felt in every walk of life, but such improvement would be an especial blessing and a great economy to those of our people who live in the country districts.

I shall stand for the permanent improvement of our highways, such improvement being made under local self-government to the various counties.

Farming is the chief and greatest of all industries; in fact, it is the bed-rock foundation of our economic life. I shall stand for a legislative administrative policy that will give vigorous support to all agencies which make for the full development of our agricultural interests, and for a policy that shall foster all other business interest, and that shall tend to induce capital to come into the State for the purpose of developing to the fullest extent our splendid natural resources.

In the campaign which I made for governor in 1910 I advocated State-wide prohibition. I am still a prohibitionist by practice and from principle. In my opening speech at Sumter, and in many places throughout the State, while discussing the whiskey question and submitting my opinion as to its solution, I used this language: "This question is an issue before our people; their voices should be supreme. I believe in the rule of the people, and when they have spoken upon a given question, it is treachery not to heed their will as expressed at the ballot box."

The people of South Carolina have expressed their will at the ballot box and have declared for local option. I believe in trusting the people. Their will when expressed is supreme. Therefore I shall not oppose local option, but will favor the principle of allowing the various counties to determine this question as seems proper to them, with, of course, a strict observance of constitutional limitations.

I am in favor of honest elections and a strict enforcement of our laws against violators of the same, but I shall oppose any legislation, either by the Democratic party or by the Legislature, that will deprive the humblest white Democrat of his right to vote.

During the twelve years that I was a member of our legislature I contented myself in regard to our public affairs as to intelligently recommend to the law-making power of the State those things that the public need and the needs of the hour demand.

In making the race for governor it is my purpose to make the issues plain and to the point. I will go before the people upon a platform every plank of which shall stand for what I believe to be the people's good and for the development and upbuilding of our State in all her interests. I will go before them with the firm determination that if I am elected I will be the governor of the whole people. Respectfully,

TO MAKE NO APOLOGY

"GUFF" IS WILSON'S CHARACTERIZATION OF REPORT.

President Denies That This Government Will Extend Regret for Secession of Panama.

President Wilson will not apologize to Colombia for the part played by the United States in connection with the secession of Panama.

A report stated that the treaty would include what was described as "a friendly expression of regret" by the United States for the part the Roosevelt administration took in a chain of events which resulted in the loss of Panama by Colombia.

The president characterized all reports of this nature as "guff." He said the treaty did not contain anything which might be construed as an apology from the United States. No apology was asked for by Colombia and none was given.

From other and high official sources it was learned that not only does the treaty fail to embrace such a provision, but there will be no statement from the Washington government accompanying the treaty which will carry anything which might be construed as an apology.

It was learned that the treaty does not confer on Colombia any special canal toll privileges, as one report had it. There are provisions in the treaty which exempt Colombia from the payment of certain canal charges, such as fees for handling vessels through the canal. It is understood that vessels of Colombia will be on the same basis in this respect as those owned exclusively by the United States government.

Just what are the details of these grants could not be ascertained, as both the president and Secretary Bryan refused to discuss them. Secretary Bryan said the treaty would be given to the public on April 15, the date agreed upon by the Colombian foreign office and the state department at Washington.

While talk has arisen in congress to the effect that there will be considerable opposition to the treaty on the ground that \$25,000,000 is too much money to pay for what is described as "Colombia's injured feelings," President Wilson as his advisers feel that if the Colombian congress ratifies the treaty the United States senate will do likewise, and that the American congress will appropriate the amount of the indemnity, admitted by the president and Secretary Bryan to be \$25,000,000.

Proposals to investigate all the acts committed by the Roosevelt administration in connection with the secession of Panama and the acquisition of the canal zone, have been made in both branches of congress. Up to this time they have met with little favor. The matters at issue have long ago passed into history and no good, it is said, could be accomplished by an inquiry. The argument heretofore advanced for an investigation was a desire to remove all stain from the national honor and do full justice to Colombia. The payment of indemnity would accomplish both results and obviate all necessity for an inquiry.

State for the proper maintenance of its citizen soldiery.

I shall advocate, as I always have, liberal support for our ex-Confederate soldiers.

I think the general principle of working convicts upon the highways of the county in which they are convicted is a wise one and therefore favor it, but I am unalterably opposed to working white and negro convicts together or forcing terms of social equality in the camp of stockade.

I shall stand for strict enforcement of the law with fairness to all our people and without partiality to any. I believe, however, that justice should be tempered with mercy.

I shall stand for an economical administration of our State government, with, of course, a proper regard for the protection and development of the various interests of the State.

A reckless expenditure of the public funds is a crime, and I shall oppose all extravagant appropriations for whatever purpose they may be made. The people of this State are already too heavily burdened by taxation, and it shall be my purpose not only to prevent an increase of that burden, but to reduce it.

I shall advocate a complete revision and readjustment of the tax laws of the State and the adoption of a system of assessment that will make No system of taxation can be just proportion of the burden of taxation. No system of taxation can be just that does not bear upon every class of property equitably.

I believe in keeping separate the three co-ordinate branches of the government; they are God-ordained and constitution-made and I shall so regard them.

If I am elected governor of the State I shall endeavor with all the ability and strength at my command to keep in constant touch with the working force of all our public institutions and branches of the government, and shall endeavor to so inform myself in regard to our public affairs as to intelligently recommend to the law-making power of the State those things that the public need and the needs of the hour demand.

In making the race for governor it is my purpose to make the issues plain and to the point. I will go before the people upon a platform every plank of which shall stand for what I believe to be the people's good and for the development and upbuilding of our State in all her interests. I will go before them with the firm determination that if I am elected I will be the governor of the whole people. Respectfully,

John G. Richards Jr.

TO STUDY THE TRUSTS

LEADERS WANT TO POSTPONE PASSAGE OF TRUST BILL.

Expect to Appoint Commission With Broad Powers of Investigation Into All Pertinent Questions.

Anti-trust legislation supplementary to the Sherman act, probably will not be undertaken at this session of congress on the broad scale originally outlined by the administration. This became known at Washington Saturday night, Democratic Senate and House leaders agreeing that a practical solution of the vexatious problem of coping with evils of big business through legislation had been suggested.

The plan, it was asserted, is to pass one bill which would create an interstate trade commission with broad powers to investigate affairs of corporations and with specific authorization to inquire into the relation to commerce of interlocking directorates, holding companies, stock watering, the issuance of railroad securities and price discriminations which tend to destroy competition. The commission would recommend to the next congress what further trust regulation it deemed advisable for the welfare of the country.

Such a culmination of an anti-trust legislative program originally suggested by President Wilson in a special message to congress has been working out in conferences between the president and Senate and House leaders for many weeks. The task tentatively outlined in bills proposed assumed proportions that precluded its accomplishment, leaders believed, in view of other legislative problems confronting congress and also because of the many conflicting opinions of men in the councils of the dominant party as to just what should be done.

It was pointed out that President Wilson in his trust message sought merely to suggest to congress evils of big business which needed regulation. Since then he has had many conferences with members of the House and Senate committees which from time to time have submitted tentative trust regulation bills.

Some time ago a sub-committee of the Senate interstate commerce committee was appointed to incorporate into one measure all features of the various bills contemplated. Since that committee has been at work, many stumbling blocks have been encountered as to how far congress should go in enacting legislation supplementary to the Sherman act; just what would strengthen the provisions of that act and just what might weaken it.

After many conferences of Democratic and Republican senators who in turn have conferred with members of the House interstate commerce and judiciary committee, a tentative amendment to the Senate bill to create an interstate trade commission has been drawn, designed to take the place of proposed bills to prohibit or regulate interlocking directorates, holding companies, stock watering; to provide for government regulation of the issuance of railroad securities and to solve the problem of destructive price discrimination. It would provide that all these problems be referred to the proposed interstate trade commission, directing an exhaustive study of the subject for the information of congress.

NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH.

Tragedy Occurs at Hot Supper Over in Lexington County.

Ernest Robertson, a negro, was shot and instantly killed by Arthur Mayer, another negro, at a negro hot supper at New Hope church, about fifteen miles from Lexington, in the Dutch Farm section of that county, about 12 o'clock Saturday night. According to evidence adduced at the hearing, Robertson was raising a "rough house" in general. It was alleged that he had attempted an assault upon a negro woman previous to his having been killed. The woman struck Robertson in the head with a rock, causing an ugly wound. Robertson then followed the woman into the church and there proceeded to continue his rowdiness, it is claimed.

An effort was made to eject him, according to witnesses, without avail. Arthur Mayer rushed in, and, it is said, drew his pistol and fired three shots, two of which took effect in the body. So close was the range at which the shots were fired that the clothes of the dead man were set on fire and had to be put out by those who came to him after he had fallen.

Killed by Twenty-fourth Operation.

Mrs. Mary Wilson of New York died Tuesday as the result of the twenty-fourth operation in the last six years. She was thirty years old.

Tried to Wreck Large Building.

At Indiana, Pa., twelve sticks of dynamite Thursday were found under a large building recently erected. The fuses were extinguished safely.

White Man Shoots Negro.

Hugh Harrison of Cuthwood in Aiken county seriously wounded a negro Tuesday who he claims attacked him with a knife.

Turns Over Hot Water.

Francis Smith, five years old, of Woodruff, Wednesday, dragged a bucket of hot water from the stove on himself. He was badly burned.

Collision Kills Eight.

Four men were killed and two hurt at Georgetown, Texas, Thursday, when a passenger train crashed into their automobile.

MEXICO TO SALUTE

GENERAL HUERTA ACCEDES TO DEMAND FOR FLAG SALUTE

APOLOGY IS ACCEPTED

American Government Will Return Salute to the Tri-Color—Crisis Has Probably Been Safely Passed, Though Battleships Continue on Their Way to Mexican Coast.

The United States government Thursday night accepted Gen. Huerta's offer to salute the Stars and Stripes as an apology for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico a week ago. The Huerta government's salute to the American flag will be answered with a salute to the tri-color of the Mexican nation.

This arrangement, the details of which were being finally arranged in an exchange of official messages between Washington and Mexico City, ended, in the view of all high administration officials, the crisis that had resulted in the dispatch of American warships to Mexican waters. Executive officers and congressmen breathed a sigh of relief that the tension had passed.

No time has been set for the firing of the salute, and, until the details are arranged, no further orders will be sent to the American fleets now proceeding south. It is practically certain, however, that while many of the vessels will be turned, others will continue south, and a substantially increased naval force will be maintained in Mexican waters.

Huerta's offer and request for a return salute caused President Wilson to ask for an opinion from the counselor of the State department and navy department officials. All reported that it was the invariable custom in naval practice to return a salute, and cited precedents. The president also was informed that Rear Admiral Mayo, on making his original demand for a salute, agreed to return the courtesy.

Mr. Wilson said a return of a salute under such circumstances did not involve recognition of the Huerta government, but it was merely an act of the same character as grasping the hand of an individual who was apologizing as he extended it. Secretary Bryan, too, took the view that the American salute would be given to the flag of the Mexican nation, just as much respected by the Constitution as the Huerta government, and no technical recognition was involved.

Precedents in which the United States returned the salute of other nations which apologized to it were cited at the White House and navy department, and it was generally agreed in executive quarters that Gen. Huerta's compliance with the American demand had dissipated a tense situation. No orders to the American fleet to change its course will be given until the final details of the salute have been arranged.

In less than forty-eight hours after President Wilson had ordered the Atlantic and Pacific fleets to Mexico and had informed Gen. Huerta unless a salute was fired to atone for repeated offenses against the dignity of the United States there would be serious consequences, the answer came—a complete acceptance of the demand of the Washington government.

The numerous happenings which led to the aggressive stand of the American government, the strong pressure brought to bear upon Mexico by Charge O'Shaughnessy and the diplomatic representatives of other governments, backed by advices from the French and German ambassadors at Washington, who learned from the State department the serious intentions of the Washington government, all had brought about a grave international crisis. Congress showed its readiness to stand by the administration's foreign policy and the House committee on foreign affairs passed a resolution upholding the president's position.

While the president declared the firing of the salute would close the Tampico incident, it will have no particular bearing on the general Mexican policy of the administration. Other offenses, such as the arrest of a mail orderly at Vera Cruz, have been apologized for and the United States will continue its position of neutrality as between the two factions contending for the military supremacy of the Southern Republic.

Worker Swept From Trestle.

George F. Cain, aged 50, Atlantic Coast Line bridge worker, was swept by a train from a trestle across Tar river, near Tarboro, N. C., to the water 50 feet below. His body has not been recovered.

Boy Stole Thirty Thousand.

David Williams, a mess boy on an incoming steamer, confessed Monday in San Francisco that he had robbed the mails of postal orders and cash aggregating \$30,000.

Negro Boy Kills Tormentor.

Milledge Finley, an 11-year-old negro of Greenwood Sunday stabbed Joe Coleman, another negro, aged twelve, because the latter tormented him with rocks.

Married by Wholesale.

Tudie Arnold of Blytheville, Ark., has been sentenced to ten years for having sixteen wives. Seven of them testified against him.

Seven Persons Burn.

Seven persons perished Tuesday in a fire which destroyed a Boston tenement house.

FOR FREE TOLLS REPEAL

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN TALKS ABOUT IT.

Also Quotes President Taft as Agreeing That United States Ought to Arbitrate Free Tolls.

Joseph H. Choate, American ambassador to Great Britain during the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, believes the correspondence with the British government at that time precludes the idea that American coastwise shipping can be exempted from paying tolls through the Panama canal.

Former President Taft, who signed the Panama canal act, containing the exemption clause, thought in doing so he was granting a subsidy to American coastwise shipping and believes that unless congress reverses itself the United States will have to submit the question to arbitration. These points, both welcomed by repeal advocates, were brought out Thursday at the hearing before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals.

Senator Simmons introduced a transcript of an address delivered by Mr. Taft before the Canadian club at Ottawa last January and Mr. Choate's views were submitted in a letter to Henry White, secretary of the American embassy at London, while Mr. Choate was ambassador, accompanied by letters addressed by him to Secretary of State Hay, explaining the progress of the negotiations.

Mr. Choate wrote that the correspondence "established beyond question the intent of the parties in the negotiations that the treaty should mean exactly what it says and exemption of any kind of vessels of the United States and Great Britain is the constant theme."

Mr. Choate reviewed the attitude of Lord Lansdowne by saying that he abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, gave us an American canal, ours to build as and where we liked, to own, control and govern, of the sole condition of its being always neutral and free for the passage of the ships of all nations on equal terms except that if we get into a war with any nation, we can shut its ships out and take care of ourselves.

Mr. Taft in his address declared that "there are some hot-heads that talk in absurd tones about the right of the United States to manage her own canal and her own property as she likes, no matter she has agreed to, but this is all froth." These are the "explosivists." He announced that he had no idea of the breaking of the treaty but the question was what the treaty means.

SHOOTING RETREATING NEGRO.

Greenwood Negroes Have Difficulty Over a Woman.

George Lark, a negro of Greenwood county, shot and killed Joe Matthews near Greenwood Sunday. Lark shot Matthews in the back of the head while the latter was attempting to get away. After killing Matthews instantly it is said that Lark fired at his own son. This killing was the aftermath of a dance, which, according to report, was one of many dances held in that section of the county every Saturday night by negroes. Only two negro women came to this one and Lark decided, it is charged, to make merry with a quart of whiskey.

After getting under the influence of the liquor he is said to have exclaimed: "Who said I won't shoot," and flourished a large pistol. He repeated this statement several times, according to the evidence, and then Matthews went forward and expressed doubt as to Lark's intentions, whereupon Lark again whipped out his pistol and drew it on Matthews. Frightened at Lark's threatening attitude Matthews ran away and Lark fired at him three times, hitting him twice in the arm and once in the head.

SEIZE MAN'S HOME.

United States Officials Take Unusual Action.

Following the finding of an illicit distillery on the farm of James Patten in Oconee some time ago, government officials have now seized Patten's home, barn and other outbuildings. This action is considered by local revenue men as a very unusual occurrence and only happens when the illicit plant is found in close proximity to the residence in which the alleged operator resides.

In this case the accused man still lives in his home but does so under a heavy bond. When the officers raided Patten's place they destroyed a distillery which was in full operation in the cellar of a newly constructed barn, the entrance to the place being gained by a trap door in the loft of the barn.

Three Companies Fall Short.

The war department has notified Governor Bleese that the companies at Liberty Hill, Kershaw county, and at Lancaster and Walterboro having failed to come up to the inspection required will no longer receive federal aid.

Dropped Dead While Shooting.